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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, pestal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender, AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE KATTONAL TRUSCINE has many volunteer canvasses, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their representitive. The paper will be sent ADDRESSES. RENEWALS, EDG.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, ald in every case give

The old us well as new address. In renewing

any corrections or changes they desire made in

es should be careful to send us the

CORRESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is Bolished from every section in regard to Grand Army, Soes of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ageinstrial and Household matters, and letters to the Postor will always receive prompt aftertion. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications nustage, and mader no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 26, 1891.

CAMPENTER'S LETTERS.

Another Series of Travel Pictures.

> ---BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that we have arranged with the well-known and popular correspondent, Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, for another series of his travel letters, which proved such an attraction to our readers last year. He is about to start on a joneney to the Indian Territory and Mexico, and may go into other countries. He will, as usual, carefully study the countries and their peoples, and will furnish THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a series of letters written especially for this paper, on what he sees and learns.

What the Creat Churches are Doing.

Their Histories, Membership and Prospects.

LEADING CHURCHMEN

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been especially fortunate in securing from leading men in the various great Churches of the country a s rice of articles sketching the histories of their respective Churchestheir present condition, the work they are doing, and what is contemplated for the future. The contributors to this splendid

ROMAN MATHOLIC CHURCH, Cardinal John Gribens, Archbishop of Baltimore. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Bishop John P. Newman.

D., Ll. D., Hishop of Delaware,

PRESETTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. H. M. McCancken, Chancollor of the University of the City of New York,

UNITAKIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished anthor. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH Prof. E. J. Wolff, of the Gettysburg Seminary.

CONGERGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. J. N. Whiton, of the Trinity Church, New

BAFTIST CHURCH, Robert S. MacArthur, D. D., Poster Calvary Baptist Church, New York City,

array of writers upon these great topics every argument to bear to enlighten the body's business was helped by it, and every ever presented by any paper or magazine people as to the greatness of the debt due in this country, and we congratulate our readers upon what is to be presented to Nation might live. The most effective way

begin.

EXTRA PAPERS.

Those who receive an additional paper this week will please understand that it is sent them to give to acquaintances who are not subseribers, but who should be,

We hope that every one of our readers will analic a personal effort to scenre at least one additional subscriber to the paper. The veterans have, now to go through another great battle to secure their rights, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the best champion with which to meet their numerous and confisient focs. Let them strengthen it to the atmost, for by so doing they will strengthen themselves and their cause. Help the paper, comrades, as it has helped and will help you. It is easy to get additional subscribers, if you will only make the effort, for every veteran and briend of the veterans likes and wants the paper.

emberriber for THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help

-

THE COMING DANGER.

The veterans and their friends are in great danger of making a fatal mistake. They do not at all realize the strength and determination of their enemies, and the possi bility of success of schemes of deadly hostility to their interests.

Rightly or wrongly, the soldier-haters interpreted the results of the elections last Fall to be a popular condemnation of the present pension system, and were enormously encouraged by it. The fierce and long-sustained assault last Winter on everything connected with pensions showed this clearly. Malignant and intemperate as had been their slanders upon veterans before, they were as nothing to the tirades when they felt that they had the country at their back, with a House of Representatives in their favor. Not since the outbreak of the robel label on the last paper received, and specify | lion has the country seen such wicked and reckless lying as that which was done about

It cannot be denied that this has already had a very prejudicial effect upon the community. A large portion of the people has by a request to that effect and the necessary | never had any special love for the men who crushed the rebeilion and wiped out slavery. This portion is to-day as ready to believe any evil thing said of them as it was ready some years ago to believe that every man who were the blue was a robber, a ravisher, an amalgamationist, and a cowardly mercenary. Then, too, a generation has come upon the stage, to which the war is ancient history. It has no more than the dimmest realization of the pangs and fears, the heroi self-sacrifice, the exalted conrage, the mortal agonies, and the constancy unto death itself of that terrible period in our history. This generation, devoted to gain-getting, finds it difficult to conceive that the one before it should abound in men who so loved their country and her justitutions as to be willing to sacrifice everything-home, business, prospects, comfort, and even life itself, to preserve and perpetuate them to posterity. Lastly, attracted by the enormous prosperity which followed the victorious close of the war, there have come into the country since 1865 millions of foreigners, who think and care no more for the men who fought and bled and bore the heat and burden of the years from 1861 to 1865 than they do for the men who built the pyramids.

All this is congenial material for the soldier-haters to work upon. They find it fairly-easy task to convince these classes that the veterans are a thoroughly unde serving lot, largely composed of shirls and bounty-jumpers, who are being pampered out of the National Treasury at the expense of the workingman and farmer. How well they worked this material was shown by the result last Fall, when they also profited by the indifference of the veteraus.

The situation which now confronts the

veterans is genuinely alarming. Their enemies are determined not merely to prevent any additional pension legislation, but to repeal much that has already been enacted. There is no disguise on the part of their opponents that this program has been fully decided upon, and will be carried out unless they are prevented. The urgent duty of all veterans and friends of veterans is to organize a solid front of resistance against this iniquitous scheme. Their enemies boast that they are "carrying on a campaign of education," to teach the people the enormities of the pension system and secure its overthrow. The veterans must carry on a counter campaign of education, to instruct the people as to what is due the men who saved the Nation and made all this prosperity possible. They must circulate literature presenting their side of the case in the ablest manner, and they must raise their voices in defense of their comrades and PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, themselves in every political gathering and Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S. T. in the local press. This must be done with all the earnestness and power employed by their enemies against them. They must be perity, which we are sanguine will be longas indefatigable in their own rightcous cause

the need of this.

champion the cause of the veterans in this and over constantly from the very moment struggle, and meet the enemies of soldiers | it was received from the Pension Agents' This is much the most distinguished with unflinching resolution. It will bring hands. Everybody got some of it, every the men who gave everything that the by it. to meet the assaults of the soldier-haters is The publication of the series will shortly by seeing that the paper circulates extensively wherever their tirades are read or heard, that it may oppose its antidote to their venom. Comrades, see that this is done, and that THE NATIONAL TETEUNE is seen and read by every man and woman likely to be influenced by the pernicious doctrines fulminated against veterans and their dependent ones. Push it everywhere for your own interests, if not the paper's, and so do what you can to get the lines in proper shape for the great battle which is sure to come off.

Ir may be that the population of the Hawaiian Islands will become Japanese within a few years. The new Queen has made an agreement for the importation of Japanese laborers, allowing a bounty for each one. As Japan has 40,000,000 of people, and the passage to Hawaii is cheap and easy, it is among the probabilities that tens of thousands of Japs will be settled on the Have you done your duty in getting one more | islands in a little while. The population of Hawaii is only about 40,000, of whom but kindly make an equally concise description one-half are natives.

THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

Deplerable lynch law certainly is, but

there are aggravated emergencies for which there seems no other remedy. One of these was the situation at New Orleans, which was intolerable to any right-thinking American citizen. We may be entirely too careless about shedding blood in private broils, but the existence in this country of organized assassination, by oath-bound secret societies, such as has cursed Italy for centuries, is something that our people will not permit. Every instinct of freemen revolts against it. In addition to more than her proportion of native criminals, New Orleans has long been plagued by the presence of fugitives from justice in other countries-from Mexico, South America, and the Mediterranean Nations. The great improvement in the Government of Italy in the past few years has driven out of that Kingdom a horde of banditti, and other malefactors, and these have found the climate of New Orleans especially agreeable to them. They have brought with them the orgazization of the Mafia, which has been the terror of decent people of that country from time immemorial. It immediately began its nefarious work, and assassination and blackmail became the order of the day in the Italian colony. The honest, lawabiding portion of the colony were terrified by it as they had been in their native land. A Chief of Police attempted to interfere

with it, and he was assassinated. An attempt

was made to bring the assassins to justice,

and though the proof against them was irre-

futable, the jury was either bribed or fright-

ened into bringing in a verdict of "Not

guilty." The outraged people of New Or-

hands of the indignant people the Mafia

received the worst blow known in its in-

famous history. If, after this, the Mafia

thinks it can flourish, or even exist, in the

atmosphere of this country, it is sanguine The Italians in various parts of the counexcited over the execution of the Chicago | needs immediate and radical reformation. anarchists, but, on the other hand, the Germans as a body cordially sanctioned that

The solid, irresistible fact is that the people of this country-native and foreignborn-are inflexibly determined that the laws shall be obeyed, and life, property, and human rights be held sacred. They will not tolerate the Mafia, Anarchistic bomb-throwing, or any other murderous wickedness, whether imported from abroad or developt at home, and the men, no matter what their nationality, who attempt such things, will find as short a shrift and as violent an end as the 11 Mafinites who were blown into eternity from the New Orleans jail.

PENSIONS HELPED AVERT THE PANIC. The danger of a panic, which seemed so alarmingly imminent at the beginning of last Winter, is now definitely past, and the country, recovering from the temporary scare, has started on a new career of prosenduring. There is no doubt in the mind of as their opponents are in their unrighteous any man at all familiar with the facts that nothing did more to avert the panic than the diers of the country many millions and tear up We repeat that the need of united, reso- large pension disbursements. So long as the pension frauds by the roots. lute, untiring action is exceedingly urgent. Pension Bureau was diffusing among the civilians, should be authorized in every community We must fight now vigorously to retain common people about \$33,000,600 every to receive and perfect every pension application what we fought so long and so hard to gain. three months, there could not be a severely every pension already granted, on application of If we ever expect more-and vastly more stringent lack of ready money in the counis due us-we must fight now to keep what | try. This \$33,000,000 did the work that 10 we have. Comrades, do not underestimate | times that amount would not have done in the hands of bankers and money lords, for it THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will as ever did not lie idle a day. It was turned over

wheel of industry and trade was lubricated than the veterans, but that paid the bond holders was nothing like the help to the country that the pension payments were. It went into the vaults of New York capitalists and bankers, to be used in stock speculabenefit to the people. One hundred dollars of pension money probably paid, inside of three months, many thousand dollars of debt to butchers, bakers, workingmen, drygoods the bondholder lay idle in the bank, or was put up as margins on a stock speculation. the country many times as much money as has been paid out for pensions since the system began. The aid given, therefore, in averting a panic by paying out some \$134,-000,000 for pensions was an excellent investment for the country, from a purely financial

HENRY WATTERSON declares that "New York politics stink in the nostrils of all good people." Will some New York editor of Kentucky politics?

INCOME TAXES.

Unquestionably, an equitable, thoroughlyapplied income-tax system would be an excellent thing, and we should be glad to see such a one in operation. But the difficulty that no legislator has so far been able to surmount is to get a law which would work equitably, and not be evaded by the very | munity. men whom it was particularly intended to reach. Since the days of Ananias and Sapphira human experience has been that honest men pay more than their share of the public burdens, and dishonest ones pay less, or none at all. The more complicated the system the greater the chance that sharpers will evade it. This is particularly true of this country, where our whole system of taxation is a bungle, apparently made more bungling in order to help the rich men unload the public burdens upon the poor men. When we see a few New York magnates assessed in the aggregate over \$1,500,000,000 on personal property, and then see them evade payment on all but \$225,000,000or about one-seventh of what they should pay on, we confess that we despair of any income system reaching them. Still, advocates of the law are not discouraged, and a new one is now before the New York Legislature for consideration. It provides as follows for taxes on all incomes of \$150 and over: \$150 to \$500, 1 mill on the dollar; \$500 to \$1,000, 1½ mills; \$1,000 to \$1,500, 2 mills; \$1,500 to \$2,000, 3 mills; \$2,000 to \$3,000, 3½ mills; \$3,000 to \$5,000, 4 mills; \$5,000 to \$10,000, 5 mills; \$10,000 to \$50,000, 7 mills; exceeding \$50,000, 10 mills.

Should this bill become a law the bulk of the proceeds from it would come from the people with incomes ranging from \$150 to leans felt that the time had come for stern \$3,000. It is hazarding nothing to predict measures, and they took them with a fierce that above the latter figure the State would energy that left nothing to be desired. In not get one per cent, of the money due it. the death of 11 of its members at the

MONEY-LENDERS AND RAILROADS. The farmers in the West are certainly between the upper and nether millstones. The money-lenders exact exorbitant interest from those who are struggling with all the difficulties of new beginners in a new country, and the railroads are shearing off try have very foolishly worked themselves every cent they can get for the work of carryup into great excitement over the affair, ing produce to market. Both parties are and are talking and acting in a way that | equally selfish and culpable-both are equalthey will regret, or should regret, if they | ly shortsighted. If the money-lenders were intend to become true American citizens. | more reasonable in their interest-rates the The fact that the lynched men were Italians | borrowers would be better able to pay, there has little bearing on the case. They were | would be less difficulty in collecting, and the not lynched because they were Italians, but | usury laws would be less stringent, and not because they were the leaders and agents of supported so strongly by public opinion. a society for assassination, and had plotted | Then, too, if the railroads were built and run and carried out the assassination of an | honestly, without attempting to pay diviofficer of the law, for the purpose of defeat- dends on dishonestly-inflated stock, there ing justice. Had they been native-born | would be vastly more business in the country Americans, Germans, or Irish, it would have for the roads, and they would become solid, been the same thing, but people of those na- straightforward business enterprises, instead tionalities would have approved the lynch- of gaming apparatus for stock-jugglers to ing, instead of condemning it. The Ger- win and lose money with. The whole busimans had fully as much reason for getting ness is rotten and grievously oppressive, and

> PENSION HATERS' PROGRAM. This is the program laid down by the Philadelphia Times, one of the leading organs of the pension-haters in the North. The Southern papers are still more radical,

of the overthrow of the entire system. 1. Repeal the disability feature of the pension. dependent soldiers who have rendered actual mili- do it again."

2. Repeal all pensions granted by special acts of Congress, excepting those granted to widows of soldiers who shed exceptional luster upon the berolsm of the Nation. Under our present exceedingly liberal pension laws, all who cannot obtain a pension by regular application should be excluded. 3, Repeal all pensions to soldiers who are awarded only \$2 or \$1 per month. Such pensions imply no such disability as should be necessary to obtain a

4. Every pensioned soldier who holds a civil office, National, State, or local, that pays a larger salary than his pension, should have his pension suspended during his official term. 5. Every soldier provided for in a Soldiers' Home should receive no pension while thus cared for. If

he has a dependent family, it should be provided 6. The attorney or pension agent fee in every pending case should be reduced to \$1 for each application, and no fee whatever should be allowed in any new application. This would save the sol-

his disability was caused by military service, and

without cost to the applicant, and also to review any citizen presenting probable cause for such

WHILE approving, as far as any lynching

may be approved, the punishment visited upon the detestable Mafites in New Orleans, it must not be forgotten that the people there are responsible for a condition of things only less bad than the rule of the Mafia in Italy. With the exception of the time that the city was under the iron hand of Ben. Butter, it has always been the worst-gov-More money was paid the bondholders erned municipality in the country. Human life has been held very cheaply, public opinion has seemed to favor the use of the pistol to settle all manner of difficulties. and official integrity has been at the lowest ebb. The municipal politicians have been tions and other operations of no especial an unusually corrupt gang, and maintained their power by the methods of the thug. The city was noted for its disorderly character in the old days of the French and Spanish supremacy, and the in-coming of the Americans merchants, grocers, etc., where \$1,000 paid | did not improve matters much. The decent law-abiding element never seems to have asserted itself, as in other American cities, and Had there been a panic it would have cost | the only retribution to the thug-politicians was when different factions went on the warpath for each other and shot one another down, as was the case a year or two ago. The murdered Chief of Police (Hennessy) was an expert "gun-fighter," as his political opponents learned to their sorrow, and his ready pistol was the umpire constantly appealed to. Admiring biographers relate how he used to shoot down pocket-book snatchers on sight, like dogs." Of course, a pocket-book snatcher is a very bad man, and should be severely punished; but in any other city than New Orleans it would be thought a strikes.

most astounding thing for an officer of the law to go about sheeting down criminals AGENTSWANTED most astounding thing for an officer of the or supposed criminals. This sort of thing brings bloody consequences, and beyond doubt the Mafites were emboldened to their A Comrade in Every Township deeds of robbery and murder by the prevailing disregard of human life in the com-

In all, the last Congress appropriated \$988,410,129.55, or \$170,446,269.75 more than was appropriated by the Congress which preceded it. The bulk of this increase was for pensions-\$113,312,351. Of this about one-fourth-\$25,321,997, to be exact-was properly chargeable to the previous Congress, which sent over a deficiency to that amount to be paid by its successors. The extraordinary growth of the Postoffice system caused an increase of \$22,668,343 in the expenditures for mails; new ships and cakes among them. big guns caused an increase of \$14,042,334 in the naval appropriations; Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and improvements called for an increase of \$2,738,678, and the Sundry Civil Bill, which showed an increase of \$15,-530,499, provides, in addition to its ordinary items, for a number of river and harbor improvements, expenses of the 11th census, public buildings, Government Printing Office, Homes for disabled volunteers, the World's Fair, Life-Saving Service, artificial limbs for soldiers, etc., etc.

VERY queerly, woman suffrage is making more rapid progress in old fogy England than in the United States.

THOSE of our readers who desire to purchase a good an reliable watch at a very low price should not fail to read our advertisement on another page. If you do not see just the watch you wish write us, and special price will be sent you.

TRIBUNETS.



HEVVIWATE-My dear boy, you must find so much flesh a great burden. Quarterton-So I do, so I do. I'd give half

I'm worth to get rid of 100 pounds of my em's Anti-Fat Elixir? It'll peel your flesh

right off. That's what cured me. Lawyer-Did I understand you to say that

the plaintiff in this case had an exceedingly

Witness-I don't remember using them exact

Lawyer-What, then, were your exact words? Witness-Why, ez near ez I kin recollect, I said you might put his soul into a goose-quill, an' blow it into a muskeeter's eye, an' it wouldn't make the muskeeter wink.

The story comes up smiling and fresh every and do not propose to stop at anything short little while, and charged to a different locality, but the first time it appeared in print it was claimed that a Welsh jury returned the verdict law of last year, and make it apply only to cases of of "Not guilty-but we recommend him not to





The word regiment has an interesting history. It comes from the Latin regere, to rule, from which root we get regulation, regular, regent, region, regime, rector, etc. It formerly meant the act of ruling, as John Knox's famous blast against "The Regiment of Women," meaning the Government of Queens Mary, Elizabeth, Jezebel and other famous female rulers of history. Its application to a body of men came when Kings began to have troops of their own, instead of the levies which their Lords and Barons brought to their standards. The regiment then meant the King's own soldiers, and the commander of them was termed a "Colonel," from corona, a crown. The older word for a large body of fighting men was battalia, or battalion; but these formerly had a wide significance, varying from the present meaning of two companies or more up to all the troops formed upon the field. In this sense

He through the armed files Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse The whole battalion views,

Shakspere says: King Richard-Who hath descried the number of the traitors? Norfolk-Six or seven thousand is their ut-

King Richard-Why, our battalia trebles Somerville Journal: "Strange," mused Mr.

Waybacke at the fashionable ball, "that all these rich ladies should spend so much money for dresses and get so little of them." There are many strikes that escape our no

and Post

TO SELL THE CANNONEER

"The Cannoncer" is undoubtedly the best selling war-book now before the people. It is unique in its way, being the well-told actual experiences of a private soldier in much of the very hardest fighting in the

Every veteran, especially of the Army of also every man and woman whose father served in that army. It will go like hot

We want a good live comrade in every Post and every Township in the country to take hold of the book and push it. Good wages can be made every day by its sale.

three others that you want if you cannot

get your first choice. Ask for "terms to agents." Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL. The Democrats of Illinois talk of running Gen.

John C. Black, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, for

William Jenney, Mate, U. S. Navy, recently presented Mr. Hugh McNally, of Boston, Mass., with a fine live-oak cane made from the stern-post of the historic old frigate Hartford, the flagship of Admiral D. G. Farragut. The ferule on the cane is made from the propeller of the Hartford. Mate

served with Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi William Fowler, the 21-year-old son of Gen. Edward B. Fowler, was burned to death at his father's residence, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 15. Gen. Fuwler was Colonel of the Sitk N. Y. (14th Brooklyn), and was brevetted Brigadier-General for galiantry. He is quite prominent in Grand Army circles, and has the sympathy of

Jenney entered the navy in November, 1861, and

his comrades in his affliction. The General and his invalid wife made a very narrow escape, Frederick L. Ames and B. P. Chency | in Virginia are the two richest men in New England, either one being worth \$20,000,000. Gen, Butler does not come up to such enormous figures as these, but he

from ever wanting a square meal.

Andrew A. Milispaugh, of Port Jervis, N. Y., a reteran who draws a pension, was recently arrested upon the complaint of a merchant named Brown, for debt. It sppears that Brown allowed Milispaugh to contract a debt, taking as pledge his pension certificate. When Millspaugh received the cheek for his pension, he got it easied and refused to pay Brown, who thereupon had him arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of larceny. Millspaugh retaliated, and charged Brown with a violation of Section 4745 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which makes it a crime, punishable by a fine of not more than \$150 and costs, to hold a pension certificate as a collat-Hevviwate-Why don't you try Dr. Blow- eral for debt. A Special Examiner of the Pension Bureau investigated the case and arrested Brown,

and he is under bonds awaiting an examination. At an entertainment given for the benefit of the Department of the Potomac Union Veteraus' Union on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at the National Rifles' Armory, in Washington, Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun, sister of Gen. Custer and widow of Lieut. James Calhoun, who both lost their lives in the Custer massacre at Little Big. Horn, recited several pieces and showed undoubted talent as an elecutionist. During the evening she rendered six selections, changing from humor to pathos with case

Comrade C. F. Kimmel, of Dayton, O., having seen a Personal in The NATIONAL TRIBUNE which stated that E. J. Atkinson received the last letter written by Gen. Sherman, says he has a letter written by the General dated Feb. 5, 1801, and the mailing stamp of the New York postoffice shows that it was mailed at 6:20 p. m., Feb. 5. The letter is in answer to one congratulating the General on reaching his 71st birthday, and he assures Comrade Kimmel that he feels gratifled that he retains his usual health and the love of old comrades. On Feb. 5, 1890, the General sent Comrade Kimmel a steel engraving of himself, upon being congratulated on reaching his 70th birthday. The last letter was in the handwriting of the General, and the comrade thinks it was the last letter written by the old war-

When Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, entered a certain railroad office at Jacksonville, Fla., the other day, wishing to inquire about transportation, he was asked his name by the agent. Upon the General answering the question, the agent replied: 'I'm glad you're a General, 'cause these Florida woods are just full of Colonels."

At the recent Grand Army Encampment of the Department of New York, at Rochester, Past Department Commander John Palmer was accosted by a soldierly-looking comrade, who asked if his name was John Palmer. Upon being told that it was, and that Comrade Palmer failed to recognize his questioner, the latter said: "I think you comnanded the left wing of the infantry at Five Forks n 1865," To this Comrade Palmer answered that he did not command the left wing of the infantry, but did command Co. G, 91st N. Y., in that fight, and his company was the extreme left of the infantry line. The questioner proved to be G. B. Garrison, who has been Commander of a Grand Army Post at Elienville, N. Y., and he was a Major of envalry who joined on the left wing of the infantry at Five Focks. At this action the horse belonging to the Adjutant of the cavalry commanded by Comrade Garrison was shot and fell upon Comrade Palmer. Comrade Garrison recognized the voice and features of Comrade Palmer, although he had not seen him or heard him speak since he lay under the dead horse at Five Forks 26 years ago. Comrade Palmer was left for dead on the field, and Comrade Garrison thought such was the horse off him, said the poor fellow was done for. Comrade Palmer has been trying for years to find someone who saw the accident, as he has been trying to get relief for the results of that injury, but had been unable to find an eye-witness, and thus fortunately turned up the commander of the eavalry whose Adjutant's horse fell upon Comrade Palmer, and who saw the whole occurrence.

Col. Edwin Forbes is the Commander of Serg't Remus T. Whittinghill Post, II, Department of Kentucky, Fordsville, Ky. Cal. Forbes enlisted in Co. A. 17th Ky., Sept. 13, 1861. He was wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862, by the explosion of a shell, which lacerated the right side of his face and ruined the sight of his right eye. The piece of shell which wounded the Colonel took off the left arm and both legs of a comrade by his side. Col. Forbes served in the army three years, four months and five days. He was wounded three times-at Shiloh, Chickamanga and Kenesaw Mountainand was in all the important battles in which the Army of the Cumberland took part, Comrade Forbes takes great interest in Grand Army matters, and was the leading organizer of Post II, and has been Commander four times, being elected unanimously each time. The Sherman Statue Committee, whose object is

to erect a monument or statue to the late Gen. William T. Sherman in New York City, report that they have now on hand \$38,635, and that subscriptions are coming in rapidly,

The remains of the late Gen. John C. Fremont were removed to Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 17. The body was taken on a train of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. At Sparkill they were taken in charge by an undertaker, who is also Superintendent of Rockland Cemetery, conveyed to the cemetery and interred in the plot of the Order of Lafayette.

Gen. W. W. Averell, the old cavalry commander of the Army of the Potomae, remarked on Tuesday, March 17, that "28 years ago enme near being my day, as well as St. Patrick's. It was the date tice, but we always hear when the dinner bell Ford, the really first big cavalry set to of the war." the G. A.R. Hatl.

Gen. Fitzhogh Lee was in New York City only a ew days ago, and was the guest of Gos. Averell, As may be imagined, the old warriors indulged in many reminiscences of their hostile days. Gen, Averell is spending the Winter in New York City, and is engaged in writing a book on his army exserience, which will be entitled " Ten Yearwin the Saddle." It will embrace his early Indian cumpaigns, as well as his experiences in the great civil

Gen, G. W. Wingate, of New York City, tells how he tries to prepare his children for life. He says that he sends them to the public schools, where hey learn many valuable things that are not intheir lessons, and where the nonsense is taken out of them. In the Summer time he sends them to a farm, where they can run wild, gain health and strength, and get familiar with nature and outdoor things. The girls take turns at running the house, and thus learn practical housekeeping. He teaches hem all patriotism and love of country.

Mary E. Dewey, of Goshen, Ind., has made application for original pension. It seems that Mary served through the war disguised as a private soldier, under the name of Charles Dowey, in the 26th the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and Ohio. A guashot-wound in the less received during her service, forms the busin of her claim for pension, which it is thought she will get.

Comrade S. D. Porter, of Tecumsell, Nah., says. that Gen. Ammen did not enlist as a private at Columbus, O. At the firing on Sureter, in April, 1861, Prof. Ammen is graduate of West Point, but having resigned his position in the Regular Army after 12-years' service) was Superintendent of Schools in Ripley, Ot, where the writer was a pupil. Send for a Township, and specify two or Immediately on the call for 75,000 troops for three months, he raised a company of volunteers in that fown, and went to Camp Bennison, O., where the company was assigned to the 12th Ohio, and Capt. Ammen was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; but before it was ordered to the fleid he was promoted to Colonel of the 24th Ohio, then being organized at Camp Chase, and accompanied the latter regiment to the field in West Virginia, and continued in command until he was made Brigadier-General, in 1862.

Col. John S. Mosby, the rebel guerrilla, told some of his old comrades in Atlanta, Ga., recently, why he loved Gen. Grant. Mosby, after his parole, settied in Warrenton, Va., and began to practice law. Whenever he attempted to leave the County, some petty Provost-Marshal would arrest him, and give him a great deal of trouble, and caused him ecaseless annoyance, besides frightening his wifeand children. Mosby's wife, while going from Warrenton to Bultimore on a visit, stopped in Washington, and, without the Colonel's knowleedge, went to see President Johnson, who had been a bosom friend of Mrs. Mosby's father (Congress man Beverly Clark, of Kentneky), and asked Mr. Johnson to order the officers of the Army to quit roubling Mosby. President Johnson not only reused her request, but treated her very rudely, As she was leaving the White House, her little son, a boy of seven years, said, "Mamma, go and see Gen. Grant." Mrs. Mosby did go to Gen. Grant, who received her kindly and treated her with the greatest courtesy. When he had heard Mrs. Mos-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler ranks well up among by's story he wrote Col. Mosby a pass which was the rich men of Boston, which city is said to con- ever after a protection. Col. Mosby keeps that tain 70 millionaires. The Ames family are among pass, and from that day until Grant died, was his the first capitalists. August Hemenways, one of friend. The Colonel took the stump for Grant in Boston's greatest merchants, left an estate of the campaign of 1872, and did good work for him

MUSTERED OUT.

Summer, aged 60. In 1862 he enlisted in the 49th has enough of this world's goods to insure him Mass., was Captain of the company and afterward promoted to the Lieutenant-Coloneley. He was wounded by a builet in the shoulder at the asmult on Port Eudson, La., May 27, 1863. Returning rom the war he located in Bridgeport, and rose ery high as a lawyer. He also held many important punite offices, all of which he filled with great eredit. He was a member of several secret organ rations, and held high offices in some of them. He leaves three children.

Busit.-At Northampton, Mass., Feb. 28, of teart disease, Henry B. Bush, 2d Vt., aged 52. He answered the earl of Lincoln for 75,000 men, but was barred on account of his hight. He was, however, taken in on the next day. The cause of his last sickness is supposed to have been the result of two serious wounds received in the shoulder during the battle of the Wilderness, from which the builets were never extracted, and which for some time have been in the vicinity of his heart. After receiving the wounds he was picked up for dead and id by the side of a ditch for burial the next morning, but when morning came be could not be found, as he had revived during the evening and wandered off, and was finally picked up by friends. The funeral was held under the auspice Baker Post, of which he was a member. He leaves a wife and three children.

paralysis, Medad Hell, 52d Mass. He was a member of W. L. Baker Post, Northampton, Heleaves a wife and an adopted son. OMENSETTER .- At Soldiers' Home, Erle, Px., Jan. 27, George W. Omensetter, United States Navy,

aged 55. He was first appointed a Gunner under President Lincoln in 1861, and from that time until est, when he retired, he was continuously in the naval service. He was on the Congress during her ght with the Merrimae in 1862, and also on the Old Ironsides at the attack upon Charleston, S. C. ubsequently he served for many years on the Brazil and Mediterranean Statio WALTON. - At Auburn, Me., Feb. 6, of disease conracted while in the service, Alexander Walton,

He died in absolute poverty, and while his family were gathered around the body a large official envelope from the Pension Office was delivered containing a notice that his pension, for which he made application over three years ago, was al-He leaves a wife and two childs VAN BUSKIER. - At Bentonville, Ind., March 4, Bright's disease, Martin Van Buskirk, Co. D. 30 nd, aged 50. Comrade Van Buskirk served in the Navy for a short time, and was captured and conned in Libby Prison several months. He was a member of Cambridge City Post, 79, and his remins were buried by that Post. He leaves a wife nd one child.

ECK-TRIN.-At Silver City, R. L. recently, Samuel ekstein, Corporal, Co. K. 1st Cal., aged 52, He so served with Carleton's California Column SHEARS.—At Catakill, N. Y., Feb. 25, of heart nilure, John C. Shears, Co. K. 25th N. Y. N. G., nged 52. He was a member of J. W. Watson Post, SEARS.-At Catskill, N. Y., Feb. 25, Geo. Sears,

o. A. 31st U. S. C. T., aged 42. Decensed was Drum-Major of his regiment. He was also a mem ber of J. W. Watson Post, 514, and that Post attended the fimeral. PURDUM.-At Curtis, Neb., Feb. 9, Elljah F. Purum, Co. F. 30th Ohio. He was discharged from the service on account of disability, the result of typhoid favor, Oct. 31, 1882, but on July 24, 1863, he eceived a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the 9th Ohio. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and confined in Libby Prison for three months. At the time of his death he was Surgeon in Corporal Tanner Post, 287. He was also a member of the

Board of Pension Examiners acted while in the service, Morgan S. Shaw, 5th Ohio, aged 52. He once saved the colors of his ompany by wrapping them around his body and swimming the Shenandoah River. In July he was nade a Second Licutement; Jan. 10, 1863, First Lieutenant, and Captain May 25, 1863. He was twice wounded at Port Republic, and at Cedar Mountain he was wounded very severely in the collir-bone. He was also wounded twice at Antietam. He leaves a widow. BARTHOLEMEW.-At Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 15, of

7th Dr. Comrade Bartholemew did not remain in the service long, as he was discharged for disability after six months' service. His remains were buried SCHOONMAKER.—At Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 20, John M. Schoonmaker, Co. D., 20th N. Y., aged 52, He entered the service as Second Licetonant, and promoted to a Captainey. After the surrender of Lee his regiment performed duty at Richmond and Capt. Schoonmaker was placed in charge of

heart failure, E. F. Bartholemew, Corporal, Co. I.

Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. At the close of he war he was connected with various newspaper North and South, in a reportorial and editoria MARTIN. - At Dallas, Tex., recently, of complica on of diseases, George Martin, Quartermaster, 79th Y., aged 62. John A. Dix Post, 11, and George f. Thomas Post, 6, had charge of the ceremonies, Huntley.—Near Judsonia, Ark., Feb. 16, Margus

Huntley, Co. I, 6th Mich., aged 54. He leaves a Trius.-At Lansing, Mich., Feb. 28, of neuralgia the stomach and heart failure, Hiram Titus, Co. 16th Wis., aged 6L BOWLES.—At Hagerstown, Ill., Feb. 11, of Bright's lisense, A. J. Eowies, Co. D. 113d III. Comrade

Bowles enlisted when but 15 years of age. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. GREENE -At Woonspeket R. L. Feb. 15 of nergus prostration, Albert E. Greene, Captain, Co. B. d R.I.H.A., aged 54. He first enlisted in Co. K., lat R. I. Detached Militia, and at once became First sergeant. After his term of service expired he re ulisted as Lieutenant in Co. B. 3.1 R. I. H. A., and on Jan. I, 1863, he was promoted Captain. He was command of Battery Lincoln at the siege of Fort Pulaski, Ga., and was the first to enter the fort after the garrison surrendered. Resides Pulaski, ha com nanded a battery at Secessionville, June 16, 1862, and was also in command of a bettery at the capt ure of Morris Island and at the sieges of Fort Wagner, Fort Sumter and Charleston. He was at the expture of Fort Wells, at Hilton Head, in 1874 he was elected Town Clerk of Woonsocket, and re-elected every year in succession until the own became a city, when he was twice elected City Clerk. He was a member of Smith Post and Woonsecket Lodge, 10, LO.O.F., both of which oranizations attended the funeral. At a meeting of He leaves a wife and four children, CHAMBERLAIN.-At the Soldiers and Sailors'

Home, Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 7, of paralysis, Charles J. Chamberlaio, Co. A, 34th Ill., aged 47. He was born in Canada, but came to this country when very young. For six months provious to his death he was speechless. His remains were interred in the Home Cemetery. MANUELL -At Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, Charles W. Manuell, Co. A, 55th Mass, aged 61. He was a member of Kobert A. Bell Post, |31, and at the time of his death he was Surgeon. His funeral was unof my fight with Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry at Kelly's der the auspices of the Post and took place from